

Babcock's Case.

The indictment found by the Grand Jury at St. Louis against Gen. Babcock, the President's private secretary, for conspiracy to defraud the revenue, as mentioned in our yesterday's dispatches, has caused profound astonishment in high places. The manner in which that Grand Jury has proceeded is worthy of all commendation. They have acted fully up to the President's injunction to "let no guilty man escape."

When Babcock telegraphed to St. Louis desiring to be heard as a witness for himself in Avery's case, we then suggested that he would probably soon have a whole case all to himself for his vindication. He has now got it. The whole field is open to him; and we shall rejoice if he can be fully vindicated and his innocence declared. But if he is found guilty, we shall also rejoice to see him go to join Joyce, McDonald & Co. When men of that class combine to defraud the public, there should be no hindrance to the infliction of the full penalty of the law upon them. As their example of corruption is the more demoralizing by reason of their high position, so should the example of their punishment be equally stern and conspicuous, as furnishing a kind of antidote to the poison they would infuse into the moral atmosphere around them.

Inflation?

There has been much said during the past summer about the inflated condition of our currency, and the consequent enhancement of prices that has followed the use of our irredeemable money. A faithful examination of the prices current through the five years from 1856 to '90 inclusive, and compared with the five years from 1870 to '74 inclusive, will show that the prices of the food staples for the former period, when coin was the standard, were not less than they averaged under the latter period of the greenback standard.

This fact was alluded to by Secretary Bristow in his annual report, so far as the prices of wheat, corn and meat are concerned at New York. This statement coming from that source was received, in some quarters, with incredulity. But an examination of the statistics reveals facts that fully sustain the Secretary's statement.

It is found that the average price of wheat in New York for the first period of five years, in gold, was \$1.53, and that for the latter period of five years it was precisely the same, \$1.53 per bushel. The price of corn during the first period, in gold, was 78 1/2 cents per bushel; and during the latter period averaged 77 1/2 cents per bushel; a fraction less than under the coin standard. During the first period the price of meat pork averaged \$18.96 per barrel, in gold; during the latter period it has averaged \$18.20 in greenback currency, being sixteen cents per barrel less than under the coin standard.

In view of these facts it is difficult to discover just where it is that inflation has come in to swell prices and augment the cost of living beyond what they were when our currency was predicated on coin.

Interior Department.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior contains much interesting matter. Concerning the public lands we gather that the amount disposed of during the year was 7,071,271 acres. But this was less than the previous year by 2,459,002 acres. The cash receipts for lands amounted to \$1,779,610, being less by \$300,222 than the amount received the previous year. The vast area of 680,253,094 acres have been surveyed of these lands, leaving 1,154,471,703 acres yet to be surveyed.

In the Patent Office operations we find that during the year 21,489 applications for patents were filed, and 14,230 patents were issued. No less than 2,495 patents were granted but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The total amount received from fees was \$732,256, and the total expenditures were \$708,574, leaving an unexpended balance of \$23,682, so that the Patent Office is self-sustaining.

Of the Pension Bureau the report shows that the number of pensioners on the roll continued to decrease, as has been since June 30, 1873. On the 30th of June, 1874, the rolls bore the names of 236,241 pensioners at the aggregate cost of \$20,244,786. In 1875 the whole number was 234,321, and the cost was \$20,239,520. Of these, 21,038 were pensioners of the war of 1812, which was ended just sixty years ago. Those hardy veterans hold on well. There were also on the rolls no less than 379 widows of soldiers in the revolutionary war, which ended sixty-three years ago. This is a very remarkable longevity.

The quiet and orderly organization of the House on the opening of Congress presented quite a contrast to some of the stormy and disorderly scenes that have heretofore sometimes occurred on such occasions. The most memorable of these disgraceful affairs was at the organization of the 36th Congress, in 1839; when, for days in succession, the then Clerk of the preceding House, Hugh M. Garland, in calling the roll of members elect, refused, upon some technical grounds, to call the names of the members from New Jersey, although their certificates bore the "broad seal" of their State. The wrangle and strife continued in the House for four or five days, the most intense personal hostilities were engendered, no Speaker could be elected, no organization effected, and yet the Clerk persisted in his refusal to call the names of the New Jersey members. Finally, exasperated beyond endurance by this interference on the part of a mere clerk, John Quincy Adams, then a member, rose and advancing to the front, every feature quivering with indignation, raised his voice to that pitch of almost shrieking sarcasm for which he was so much dreaded in debate, and exclaimed:—"Shall we, the Representatives of the People of the United States, sit here and permit this clerk, the mere servant of this House, the creature of its creation, whose existence depends upon its will, to usurp the throne and set the Representatives of the People at defiance?"

To this withering rebuke from the "Old Man Eloquent" the hall of the House resounded with enthusiastic applause. The Gordian Knot was cut. Mr. Rhet, member from South Carolina, even before the resounding cheers were hushed, mounted his desk and in stentorian voice moved "that John Quincy Adams take the Chair and preside until the House is organized." The House seized the occasion, put Mr. Adams in the Chair, gave its own orders to its clerk, and speedily organized permanently with Mr. Hunter of Virginia as the Speaker. It is to be hoped that such stormy scenes will never recur.

When the roll-call is made in the House of Representatives the Southern members are reminded of the roll-call in the Confederate Congress twelve years ago. Alex. H. Stevens, their Vice President; Regan, their Postmaster General; Lamar, their Minister to Russia; Faulkner, their representative in France,—all these answer to their names now on the roll-call in the House.

Then there are Goode, Ashe, Hill, Singleton, Hatcher, Atkins, Caperton, Fitzhugh, whose names once echoed to the roll-call of the Confederate Congress. After these come the names of twenty-six others, now members of Congress from the South, who once responded to the roll-call in the rebel army, fighting against the Government for which they are now making laws, and whose Constitution they have sworn to preserve and defend. Never before did this world witness such a scene of reconciliation and fraternity among those who had been deadly foes on the field of civil war.

The United States Navy now consists of 147 vessels of all classes. These carry, all told, 1,193 guns. Of the whole number only 26 are sailing vessels without steam power. Out of the 147 vessels, 26 are merely tugs employed for towing, &c., at the navy-yards. The number of iron-clads is 26, three of which are not completed, and never will be, as they still remain on the ways, and their skeletons are rotting away. The Secretary of the Navy very properly calls the attention of the government to the necessity of securing all the live-oak timber possible for building vessels before the supply is entirely exhausted; and suggests that measures should be taken to prevent the exportation of this timber, the best in the world for ship-building purposes, and to secure all that remains for the future use of this Government. The appropriations to be asked for the present year for this branch of the public service amount to \$25,000,000. The Navy is reported stronger now than it has ever been since the commencement of Grant's administration.

It turns out that Russia was quite as much disappointed as was France when informed that England had become the owner of 177,000 shares of Suez Canal stock by purchase from the Khedive of Egypt. In fact, Russia, as is now known, had her agents in the field for the purchase of this stock, which it was understood the Khedive must sell, to relieve his finances from embarrassment on account of the defection of the Sultan in the payment of interest. Had Russia succeeded in this, and laid her hand upon the highway to India, England's dilemma would have been indeed extreme. The purchase by herself was an act, not so much of sagacity, as of necessity. It was her sense of self-preservation that made her close the contract at once, and authorized the Khedive to draw on the Government bankers, Rothschilds, for \$20,000,000 at sight. A good sized check; but it put a check on future complications on the "Eastern Question."

The opinions of the press on the subject of the President's Message are simply ludicrous. One pronounces it a mere muddle of imbecility. Another declares it to be the essence of all political wisdom. On one hand it is called an electioneering manifesto for a third term; and on the other it is held to be a plain, blank renunciation of a future candidacy. And so on to the end of the chapter. Putting all opinions together, and the Message would have no more meaning than the discourse of a lunatic. Strange that men can see nothing alike through their party spectacles.

The legal results of Tweed's escape seem to involve the Sheriff in liability for such amounts as may be recovered against Tweed in the suits under which he was held in default of bail. The New York Code provides that,—"If after being arrested, the defendant escape or be rescued, or bail be not given or justified, the Sheriff shall be liable as bail." The prospect of having to pay some six millions of dollars for the old Boss is anything but cheerful to the Sheriff.

Home Building Association No. 3. There was a meeting of the shareholders of Home Building Association No. 3, at Star Hall, last night, to hear the report of a committee appointed last meeting to examine the accounts of Wm. Russell, the defaulting Treasurer of the Association. The meeting was not organized until half-past nine o'clock, the payment of weekly installments taking up the time until that hour. Colonel W. L. Robinson, in the chair, stated that the report of the Committee would be in order. The report stated

that on the 4th day of June, the date of the last annual report, there was in Mr. Russell's hands \$12,147.48. Since that time there had been paid to him \$47,562.83, making a total of \$59,710.31. Of this amount Russell could account for the correct expenditure of \$37,711.34 under the order of the Board of Directors, leaving a balance in his hands, which he had no way to meet, of \$22,000.

The report further stated that Mr. Russell offered to give the association a mortgage on his block of four houses on Freeman street—Nos. 517 to 521½—to secure the association against loss. Russell values these houses at between \$35,000 and \$40,000. They are situated on ground leased from Joe. Longworth, perpetually, at a rate of seven per cent. on \$20,000, with privilege of purchase during the next five years, at that sum. The report of the committee was received, and then commenced a debate on its recommendations, during which it was discovered that there were two attachments on the property, proposed to be mortgaged, one for \$7,000 and the other for \$4,000.

The attorney of the Association, Mr. Stevens, was asked his opinion regarding the value of the security Russell proposed to give. It was very flattering. After an hour's stormy debate and quiet being somewhat restored, a member moved to refer the matter to the committee of five which had been appointed at the last meeting, in connection with the attorney of the Association and such other counsel as they might need, to commence proceedings against Russell immediately, giving them power to act. Had it not been for this defection the Association would have wound up its affairs last week, now it will take five months more to do it.

The Children's Home.

From a report made yesterday evening by the Superintendent we learn that there were fifty-three children in the Home the last of November, and twenty-three admitted during the month, making a total of seventy-six inmates.

25 were placed in permanent homes in the country, one ran away, and one was placed in the Cincinnati Hospital, leaving over fifty children in the Home the last of December, several of whom are ready and waiting for homes in the country.

We are sorry to learn that this worthy institution is \$1,000 in debt. A Finance Committee is being organized, but those of our citizens who do not care to be waited on by the committee can send their contributions direct to Treasurer Samuel C. Tatum.

List of Patents.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Cincinnati for the week ending Dec. 10, 1875. Furnished for the STAR from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law in patent cases and solicitors for patents. Attended to all business before the Patent Office and other Departments of the Government. 613 Seventh street, Washington, D. C. Drawings and specifications of patents, 25 cents.

170,160—Screw-Cutting Machines—Geo. Emig. Filed September 10, 1875.
170,306—Fire-Lighters—George E. Breg. Filed May 15, 1875. This device is a service to protect the hand, and also to close the mouth of the can, into which the body of the lighter is to be dipped.
170,349—Hand Planing-Machines—Wm. H. Doane and Geo. W. Passel, assignors to J. A. Fay & Co., same place. Filed July 17, 1875.

Court Callings.

Rosina Dick, administratrix of Martin Dick, vs. the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company. Action for damages for loss of life. Case in progress.

Arnold Sullivan et al. vs. T. B. Speecher et al. Proceeding to contest the will of Rebecca M. Sullivan. A verdict was returned setting the will aside.

H. Markworth vs. Philip Klapp. Verdict for defendant.

The signer case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

C. J. W. Smith was appointed administrator of John Crane, deceased. Personally, \$6,000; realty, \$30,000.

AT MILFORD Thursday evening, a convocation of Past Masters conferred that degree upon A. B. Matson, the newly-elected Master of Milford Lodge, No. 65. F. and A. M. A nice lunch was spread for the members and visiting brethren, after which Milford Chapter R. A. M. Masons held their annual meeting for the election of officers, with the following result: Thos. J. Melish, H. P.; Daniel Clark, King, George M. Quail, Scribe; Jacob Aukley, H. A. C.; Wm. Beard, P. S.; James P. Patton, Treasurer; and W. B. Melish, Secretary.

DR. LORD will deliver his farewell lecture this evening in College Hall. Subject: "Christopher Columbus."

Real Estate Transfers.

Doris Jancke to Mary Stetson, lot 16 by 87 1/2 feet, on the northwest corner of Oliver and Linn streets—\$5,500.

David Sinton to Margaret Myer, 5 years' lease of lot 20 by 100 feet, on the east side of Hamilton pike, 125 feet north of Center street, Camp Washington, paying for the term \$20, with the privilege of purchasing the same for \$800.

Charles Sutherland and others, per Sheriff, to John Critchfield, lot 15 by 100 feet, on the north side of Center street, 125 feet east of Parker street, in Lockland—\$1,000.

Anton Spradl to B. Sams, 8 years' lease of the first floor of No. 248 West Sixth street, at an annual rent of \$100.

Wm. Coffin and wife to C. E. Coffin, lot 10 by 55 feet, on the northwest corner of Cutter and Van Horn streets—\$1 and other considerations.

Elizabeth Witte, ex. and wife to Elizabeth Plaphol, leasehold 30 by 99 feet, on the south side of Sixth street, 104 1/2 feet east of Plum street—\$400.

Paul Hirsch and wife to Jane Garbally, lot 26 by 120 feet, on the north side of the Battery pike, 125 feet west of Depot street—\$1,000.

J. L. Woodward and wife to Laura A. Chalmers and Matilda G. Williams, the undivided one-eighth of the following described real estate: Lot 25 by 99 feet, on the northwest corner of Sixth and College streets; lot 23 by 99 feet, on the north side of Sixth street, 67 feet east of Race street; lot 15 by 81 feet, on the north side of Poplar street, east of Baymiller street; lot 30 by 50 feet, on the south side of Seventh street, west of Linn street; lot 15 by 50 feet, on the north side of Seventh street, west of Linn street; lot 25 by 75 feet, on the north side of Elm street, 125 feet east of Harriet street; 3 97-100 acres on the Madison pike, in Woodburn, and 100 acres in White county, Illinois—\$10,000.

One of our most estimable citizens may be thankful for the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for its timely use has saved his life.

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VEGETINE.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There are no diseases which cause such acute pain or more alarming in its results than the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

It is from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the humors are taken up by the absorbents, and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the blood must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK. There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaint than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for itself, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

THE BEST MEDICINE. EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870. MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am 71 years of age; have suffered many years with kidney complaint, weakness, backache and dropsy. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and have it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, J. H. SHERMAN. **PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.** BOSTON, May 30, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years, and have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood. I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects after the first dose. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used VEGETINE, and the humors were once more cleared up, and they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to VEGETINE, and nothing else.

I am ever affected with any thing of the kind, I finally try VEGETINE, and I can rely on it. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be truly, Very respectfully,

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Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can afflict the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, and hence, while the impurities remain in the blood, the disease will continue. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

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DR. J. TAFT, Dentist, EDITOR DENTAL REGISTER, 117 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Attorneys.

HENRY A. RILEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 21 Park Row, New York.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN. Depot, Fifth and Hamilton. Depart, Arrive, Arrive.

New York Ex. daily. 11:50 A.M. 4:15 A.M. 1:30 P.M. New York Ex. daily. 9:30 A.M. 6:00 A.M. 3:30 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Depot, Front and Kilgore. Time, 4 minutes slow.

Louisville Ex. daily 5:30 A.M. 6:45 P.M. 10:30 P.M. Louisville Ex. (ex. Sun.). 3:30 P.M. 12:45 P.M. 7:15 P.M. Louisville (daily). 8:30 P.M. 7:30 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

MAHETTA AND CINCINNATI. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Pack's Express. 8:15 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 5:15 P.M. Pack's Ex. 4:30 P.M. 8:15 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

Clark's Ex. 7:30 A.M. 8:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M. Clark's Ex. 11:15 A.M. 4:55 A.M. 11:35 P.M.

Childs Ex. 4:30 P.M. 8:30 A.M. 8:30 P.M. Childs Ex. 1